

The Janesville Gazette.

VOLUME 9.

JANESVILLE, WIS., THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1865.

NUMBER 57.

The News.

The chief item of news in the dispatches this evening, is contained in the official bulletin of Secretary Stanton, conveying the intelligence of the capture of J. Wilkes Booth who assassinated President Lincoln. He was taken, or rather killed by some of our troops in St. Mary's county, Maryland, a locality that has been noted for the hostility of its people to the Government during the war, and has been the abode of the rebel blockade runners, rebel spies and every kind of public enemies. It was there no doubt that the murder of the President was first agreed upon, and to that congenial locality the blood-stained assassin fled for protection after the commission of the dreadful deed. But swift-footed vengeance has overtaken him and he has died by the hand of violence, even before the sacred remains of our beloved President have been committed to their kindred dust.

An accomplice named Harold was captured alive, and is now safe in the hands of the authorities at Washington. We have no further details of the capture of these assassins than is contained in the brief dispatch of Mr. Stanton. If any evidence was lacking to prove that the murder of Mr. Lincoln found its inspiration in the hearts of rebels and secessionists, it can be found in the locality to which Booth and Harold fled for protection.

As singular as it may appear, the two papers in Raleigh are draped in mourning for the death of the President, and they say the South suffers more than the North by the sad event.

Junius Brutus Booth was yesterday arrested in Philadelphia and conveyed to the Old Capitol prison in Washington. It was believed that he was aware of his brother's infamous design. In order effectually to prevent the escape of J. Wilkes Booth, no vessels were allowed to land on the eastern shore of Maryland.

Some interesting particulars in regard to Sherman's unprecedented operations will be found in the dispatches, and it will be seen also from the report of General Halleck that the enemy is to have no peace nor rest in consequence of General Sherman's blunders.

Secretary Seward was yesterday able to ride out, and to give some attention to State papers. Mrs. Lincoln is reported to be not as well.

After the surrender of Lee's army, the town of Danville was thoroughly ransacked and plundered by a mob of citizens. Gold closed at 148 1/2.

A Portuguese blockade-runner named Celestine, who was captured last summer along with his vessel, near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and afterwards released, was taken from Philadelphia to Washington City, in iron, on Monday. He is suspected of being the assassin of Secretary Seward. For several months last summer he boarded at Willard's, living in a princely style, and paying his weekly bills promptly in gold which, at that time, commanded a premium of \$2.50. His vessel and cargo, shortly after his release from the Old Capitol, were confiscated by the Admiralty Court of the district, since which time he has been heard to swear revenge on the author of his misfortune. Several days prior to the murder he was in Washington and stopped at his old hotel, but left Friday night without paying his board.

The Milwaukee News had an article recently, which we have mislaid, in which it spoke in fitting terms of Mr. Cassoday's ability and fairness as Chairman of the Railroad Committee of the Assembly. When it is remembered that the News abused Mr. Speaker Field at the opening of the session, because he appointed Mr. C. to that position, intimating, as it then did, that he (Cassoday) was in the interest of the Northwestern road, its maundering and apologetic article at this time does it great credit. In this connection, we may be pardoned for saying that if the Milwaukee papers generally exercised more candor and were less jealous of other sections of the State, it would have quite as beneficial an effect upon that city's interests, as the course they now pursue.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN MINNESOTA.—The city of Minneapolis, opposite St. Paul, Minnesota, met with a heavy loss by fire on Wednesday night, resulting in the destruction of an entire block of buildings (sixteen in number) involving a loss variously estimated at from \$120,000 to \$150,000, of which amount about 40,000 was covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown—some believing it to be the work of an incendiary, and some attributing it to accident.

AN ADMIRATION.—The Appleton Crescent, a paper bitterly hostile to Mr. Lincoln during his life, now says: "We have judged him from our standpoint, and by our prejudiced against and jealousies of unauthorized power. To-day, we can say without reservation, that we believe he was actuated in his career as Executive of the Republic, by the purest patriotic determination to save the Union, and re-establish the lawful supremacy of the government at all hazard and at any sacrifice."

It is stated that President Johnson's first exclamation on hearing Sherman's agreement with Johnston read was "I see the hand of John C. Breckinridge in every line of that document."

BANOR SIMPSON has accepted the invitation to deliver the funeral discourse at the burial of Mr. Lincoln in Springfield.

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CITY AND COUNTY.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern.

GOING NORTH. SUNDAY NORTH.

Mail Passenger, 1:50 P.M. Janesville Pass, 9:45 A.M.

Night, 9:25 P.M. Mail, 1:00 P.M.

Janesville Pass, arrives 11:00 P.M. Night, 12:01 A.M.

Mil. & Prairie du Chien.

ARRIVE. DEPART.

From Milwaukee, 11:50 P.M. For P. du C., 9:15 P.M.

P. du C. 11:50 P.M. Milwaukee, 1:30 P.M.

Milwaukee, through, 11:50 P.M. 8:20 P.M.

Milwaukee and way, 11:50 P.M. 1:30 P.M.

Mil. & P. du C. west, 11:50 P.M. 1:30 P.M.

Southern Wis., 11:50 P.M. 1:30 P.M.

Bellevue, Belvidere, and

Bellevue & Mad. branch, 11:50 P.M. 7:00 A.M.

East Mail via Detroit, 8:20 P.M. 6:15 P.M.

Madison through, 8:20 P.M. 6:15 P.M.

Overland mail from Milwaukee arrives Mondays,

Thursdays and Fridays by 9 p.m. Departs Tuesdays,

Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 a.m.

Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Tuesdays and

Fridays at 11:00 a.m. Departs Tuesdays and Fridays

at 12:00 p.m.

Overland mail to Emerald Grove arrives Tuesdays,

Thursdays and Saturdays. Departs Tuesdays, Thurs-

days and Saturdays at 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays from

12:00 to 1:00 p.m. J. M. BURGES, P.M.

MAY 1865.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES AT CHICAGO.

From present indications it is certain

that the cars on Sunday night, for Chicago,

will be crowded to their utmost capacity

before they reach this city. In order, how-

ever, that our citizens who desire to go

down on that occasion, may be accommo-

dated, the officers of the railroad company

will leave a sleeping car and a passenger

coach at this place, provided enough desire

to go to fill the cars, or if enough to fill

a sleeping car alone, will signify their in-

tention to go, a car will be left here.

Those who wish to go must leave their

names either at the Gazette office or at

Dr. Treat's office as early as to-morrow

evening.

ALLEN'S PLANTER.—It seems as if

the work of agriculture was destined to be

pretty much all done by machinery, and

vastly better and more expeditiously than

by hand, each year adding something new,

and perfecting the tools already in use.

One of the latest and best things we have

seen is Allen's improved planter, which

works to a charm, depositing the seed in

the ground in hills or rows, at the option

of the operator. It is light, being easily

drawn by a single horse, and operated by

one man, and costs fully one third less

than any similar machine. Mechanists

who have examined it here pronounce it

unequaled by any thing of the kind now

in use. It is on exhibition at Mr. Doolit-

le's hardware store on Main street.

ENGLISH WINE PLANT.—Considering

the unreliability of the wheat crop, it is not

all surprising that tillers of the soil turn

their attention to other products. Any

thing which promises a liberal

return for labor cannot fail of meeting

with favor. We have no doubt, in view of

these facts, that if the merits of the English

Wine Plant were more generally known it

would attract attention. We have seen specimens

of the wine made from it, and it is most

excellent, and we understand it yields a rich

return to the cultivator. Mr. James Helmes, No.

4 Hyatt House has the plants for sale and

a specimen of the wine. Go and see them.

36w3w

MAY FAIR AND FESTIVAL FOR THE BEN-

EFIT OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The

Fair will open on Monday, May 1st at the

Hyatt House Hall, and be kept open each

day from 10 o'clock a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m.,

until Thursday evening the 4th inst.,

and close up with an auction sale of any

goods remaining undisposed of. After the

sale, a festival party for dancing will

open. Admission tickets 50 cts.

Admission during the Fair 10 cts. Every

delicacy will be found on the refresh-

ment tables. A band will be in atten-

dance during the evenings.

april27d6e923.

WANTED.—We will pay a liberal price

for three copies of the Daily Gazette of

January 20, 1864; three copies of Febru-

ary 15, 1864; one copy of January 30,

1864; one copy of November 7, 1864; and

two copies of September 27, 1864.

Also, three copies of the Weekly of

January 29, 1864; three of June 3, 1864.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

If anything additional were required to

place President Lincoln's name in the very

first rank of historical characters, it was the

tragic death which he has just suffered,

in common with the first and great-

est Prince of Orange and Henry the Great

of France. If anything additional were

necessary to place slavery in the category

of the darkest crimes that have cursed the

human race, it was the assassination of

President Lincoln. That crime is committed

not against a man or nation, but against

humanity, and while all except the friends

of slavery will be his mourners, the African

race will be his chief mourners. To them

his name will be a household word while

the world lasts. The ruler who had just

sent to their homes in safety a whole army

of rebels, including their generals, whose

lives were forfeited by the laws of their

country, is shot in the midst of the rejoic-

ings over returning peace and good feeling,

by some one of the class he was seeking

magnanimously to conciliate. Were it not

for the transcendent interest connected

with the assassination of the President,

that of Secretary Seward would be an event

of the utmost importance.—Montreal Daily

Witness, April 15

A DANIEL writer speaks of a but so

miserable that it did not know which way

to fall, and so kept standing. This is like

the man that had such a complication of

disease that he did not know what to die

with, and so lived on.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

Important from Washington

Capture of the Assassins

Official from Sec'y Stanton!

DEATH OF J. WILKS BOOTH!

Harrold, an Accomplice, Capt'd

Booth's Body in Washington

Our Relations with Mexico!

A DISASTER ON THE POTOMAC

Collision Between two Steamers

OVER FIFTY LIVES LOST!

Additional from Sherman!

LATER FROM RICHMOND

Party Spirit.

One of the most notable and praiseworthy features that is just now presented by the democratic press all over the land, is the sincere manifestation of regret over the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Papers that deemed with abuse of him and his policy last fall in every line and column, now rival the most earnest supporters of the late Chief Magistrate in their words of praise and homely eulogy. During the last Presidential canvass there was no term of reproach or abuse that they did not heap upon the devoted head of the man they now extol, and the history of the most corrupt and atrocious rulers that ever cursed the world, was made beautiful and honorable when compared with that of Abraham Lincoln according to their version of the story. Influential and leading democratic papers called him a "Nero's traitor," a "murderer," a "wicked man," and a "heartless tyrant" who had deluged the land with blood for the sake of carrying out his own insane and fanatical objects. Now for these papers and stump orators, that caught their inspiration from them, are to be held responsible for Mr. Lincoln's death, is a question for impartial history to settle in calmer hours than these. The insane ravings of that crazy crew of corrupt politicians which met in Chicago on the 29th of last August, are as fresh in the memories of all well read persons as need recapitulation here; and if J. Wilkes Booth had been present at that gathering, he would have heard men holding high official positions, earnestly advocating the very deed with which he has consigned his own name to eternal infamy, and plunged a nation into the deepest grief. Speakers and papers guilty of these severe and wholly unjust denunciations against a public officer, may see how history will treat them by looking into the past. Col. Benton, in his thirty years since gives the following reasons which induced an attempt to assassinate President Jackson in 1845:

"It is clearly to be seen from this medical examination of the man, that this attempted assassination of the President was one of those cases of which history presents many instances—a diseased mind acted upon by a general outcry against a public man. Lawrence was in the particular condition to be acted upon by what he heard against Gen. Jackson—a workman out of employment—needy—idle—mentally morbid, and with reason enough to argue regularly from false premises. He heard the President accused of breaking up the labor of the country! and believed it—of making money scarce! and he believed it—of producing the distress! and he believed it—of being a tyrant! and he believed it—of being an obstacle to all relief! and he believed it. And coming to a regular conclusion of all these beliefs he attempted to do what he believed the state of things required him to do—take the life of the man whom he considered the cause of his own and the general calamity—and the sole obstacle to his own and the general happiness."

It is to be hoped that all public journalists and public speakers of all parties, have learned a lesson by the sad calamity that has befallen the nation, and that hereafter public men may be treated as human beings, possessing some of the excellencies and no more of the evil tendencies than generally pertains to the race of mankind. The lesson is not lost upon the democratic press of this land. The New York World, the ablest as well as the most bitter of all the papers that opposed Mr. Lincoln and his policy, now that he is dead, candidly accedes to him all the public and private virtues of Washington with the undying zeal and patriotism of the noblest statesman. We believe these tributes of respect and commendation are genuine and sincere, and are freely offered as a repentant memorial for past misconduct toward a charitable and forgiving fellow man, and a wise and judicious Chief Magistrate.

Tallow Mines.

State rivalry is working wonders of wealth. Iron and coal in Pennsylvania; copper in Missouri; salt in Indiana; lead in Illinois; tin in Nevada; silver in Arizona; emery in Connecticut; pearls in New Jersey; gold in California; oil in Virginia and Ohio; wax in Deseret; coffee in Louisiana; rice in some of these states; and some of all these things found in a dozen different states, with innumerable other riches lying loose everywhere, do not sum the whole dower on land. Nor does the wealth of the forest or the product of the fisheries comprehend our natural resources, and every day adds to the great inventory.

The people of Connecticut, anxious of getting their famed product of nutmegs, tin ware and notions, have entered the competition, and in the town of Windsor found a mine of gold, by that system of analogy which fed our wells of oil from submerged seas of whales. It is supposed that pre-Adamite beaver lie thick under Windsor, contributing their fat to the richness of the land. "On James A. Harvey's land," says the Hartford Times, "is a spring, on the waters of which, when tranquility rises a coat of tallow about three eighths of an inch in thickness. It resembles, and will burn like mutton tallow. Near by this spring, lumps of clear tallow have been dug up. It has long been known that sea wax, or tallow, as well as oil, is imbedded in the earth; but it is in small amounts. Here is an undeveloped mine, said to furnish a better light than kerosene, and emit a less disagreeable smell. It is said to grow more profitable daily; nor, in view of current revelations, is it quite safe to scoff at Monboddo or Munchausen. We cannot long for discoveries of wealth. Labor only succeeds to gather and exchange what we have. The progress grows more elementary daily, too. We first found the material for exchanges. Now we are finding the crude article.

That progress continued, which has led from coal to oil and from iron to tallow, should soon lead from roast beef and truffles, to pate de foie gras and marmoset in one quarter, and boots and breeches in another. This is a plethora of wealth; but after the tallow we shall gape at nothing.

VERY DELICATE.—A London paper speaks of the expected event in the Prince of Wales' family, as "the probable occurrence during the summer of an event which will fill all loyal English subjects with joy."

OUR FALLEN CHIEF.

Alas how sad the mournful sound that floats over hill and vale and distant sea, about the slow tolling from ten thousand brass throats. For few men's noblest chiefs are there.

And lo, a nation bows in sudden gloom. White stars course quickly down each patriot's cheek. And bending o'er the fallen leader's head, How stern the muttered words that freedom speak.

The nation, by his fallen hero, was led. Till every hope of traitors was belied. Then standing on the mount, he viewed, ahead, The storm of the rebellion, and the sword, and died.

He fell not from a sudden stroke of power. Nor at the hand of a cowardly assassin. He fell beneath the foot of an assassin's blow.

These noblest spirits were not dead. O'er a dead desert dead and dead to shame. Though black with the terrible, southern crime, this one Makes all his predecessors mild and tame.

Then silence lies! for tender words would fall. To tell the love we bore our fallen chief. The words and blessing spirit's widest wall. Could not express the language of the grief.

The bitterest words our burning lips might say. Of those who played no more a cruel part. The hatred of our souls could not portray. Or make its load lay lighter on the heart.

Then silent bow the wounded spirit down. And tell its depth of love with tender tear. And speak the words that freedom's sword, Which all may seeing read, and face may fear.

For by that love and each traitorous foe. His fullest strength and depth shall early feel. And at the hands of outraged justice know. How stern the nation's sinning spirit feel.

—A. C. M.

Sherman's Army Moves—An Idea of its Extent.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Goldsboro, N. C., April 10.

Atlanta and Savannah have been the starting points of two campaigns which have passed into history. To live there. The same army, strengthened by another one-third as large, is just leaving this place to make another march, which shall eclipse the others, in this respect at least that its objective point is peace.

Half the army has already marched, the remainder will leave at noon. There is always cheering, and a great flourish of martial music when the troops break camp after a long rest, but this morning the men have shouted louder and more heartily, and the bands have played longer than ever before, and all because Richmond has fallen, and the darkness which will be produced by the late events, in the rebel ranks, must be the power of our own army increase. If our men were confident, hopeful and enthusiastic three weeks ago, how shall their hearts and hopes be measured now.

AN ARMY MOVING.

It is a very easy thing to write, "The army is moving," but it is a very difficult thing to convey an idea of what that move involves.

The wagon train of this army cannot march on less than forty miles of road. They would, as they march, fill every street in Cincinnati. Its batteries will cover seven miles, its ambulances five. Think of such a funeral train as that! It expects to live in great part on the country, and yet it carries 1,800,000 rations of bread, the same amount of sugar, and the same of meat. Eight hundred wagon loads of bread and 800,000 rations of coffee are provided for the trip, and for a few days' rations of salt meat, 375,000 pounds is deemed a fair allowance. The single item of ammunition requires 1,000 wagon loads. The train itself, nearly twelve miles long. The men themselves in four, could not march when well closed up, on less than twenty-five miles of road. Two thousand five hundred pack mules follow its regiments. And these calculations do not include the intervals between different commands, nor allow anything for the great gaps any slight delay will make in a moving column. Taking all these things into consideration, if an army like this were compelled to march its troops over a single road, the column could not be moved with any degree of regularity on less than a hundred and twenty-five miles of road. These figures may serve as a guide in estimating the gigantic operations of this war.

It must be remembered, too, that an army is a body, which as it moves along, carries with it all that pertains to its life—its houses, its furniture, its food and raiment. It has means of building roads and bridges; of repairing its wagons and its harness. It carries men of all trades, and tools for them to work with. Its blacksmiths keep 50,000 horses shod. In its kitchen you find chairs, tables, dishes, cooking utensils, and bedding. True, its household furniture is plain, and its meals are often very frugal; yet each little military family bears some resemblance, in its style of housekeeping, to the style we learned at home.

The army is now moving out as follows: The right wing—the 17th Corps in advance—will for the present, follow the direction of Little River. The 23d Corps, of the center, will unite with the 10th Corps near Bentonville, to-morrow. On the left wing the 20th Corps has the advance. The march to-day will be little more than the drawing-out of the various columns in the direction of Smithfield. The campaign proper will begin in earnest to-morrow.

EQUIPMENT OF THE ARMY.

The troops are supplied with everything that is needed either for comfort or to ensure efficiency in the field. It is a fact, scarcely to be credited, that with all the advantages of water communication which Savannah afforded, and the facility with which the great Eastern depots of supplies could be reached, that the army was not able to get half what was needed to replace the loss and tear of the campaign. But here, thanks to the foresight and energy of General Schofield, and to the ability of his chiefs of departments, in the field, the army has been completely refitted, and moves to-day more thoroughly organized and equipped than ever before.

THE RAILROAD.

Kingston and Goldsboro will be garrisoned by portions of the troops which constituted the 9th Corps. The road will be kept open as far as Raleigh at least. The first construction train ran out on that road last Saturday afternoon. The operations of the army will cover the road to Wilmington, and thus render it easy to accumulate supplies at this point. Both roads are in good condition, and the supply of rolling stock is ample. Goldsboro is ninety-four miles from Morehead City, eighty-four from Wilmington, and forty-nine from Raleigh.

ADVERTISE.—As an evidence of the good results of judicious advertising, the editor of the Boston Advertiser says: "It will be remembered that we advertised a lost port mousie last week. Before our paper was fairly circulated, we found it in the pocket of a coat we don't usually wear."

THE BOYS IN THE ARMY.—Mr. John Dorr of Cherryfield, Me., has six sons and two grandsons in the Union Army. A seventh son offered to enlist, but was rejected by a recruiting officer, on account of having lost the fingers of his right hand.

THE LAST ACT OF MR. LINCOLN.—The Washington Intelligencer says the last official act of President Lincoln was to sign a permit allowing Jacob Thompson, late Secretary of the Interior, to visit the country for Europe.

Speech of Mr. Lloyd Garrison.

The following is the speech made by Mr. Lloyd Garrison at the late celebration on the raising of the flag over Fort Sumter.

Mr. Garrison was greeted with three hearty cheers, and responded as follows: "My friends, I am so unused to speaking in this place (cheers and laughter) that I arise with feelings natural to a first appearance. You would scarce expect one of my age and antecedents—to speak in public on this stage, or any where else in the city of Charleston, South Carolina. (Cheers.) And would you not think I speak here? Why should I not speak where in my native land?—Why should I not have spoken here twenty years ago, or forty, as freely as any one? What crime had I committed against the laws of my country?—I have loved liberty, for myself, for all who are dear to me, for all who dwell on American soil, for all mankind. The head and front of my offending hath this extent, no more. (Cheers.) Thirty years ago I put this sentiment into rhyme:—

"I am an abolitionist,
A glory in the name;
Though now by slavery's chains I bleed,
And covered o'er with shame,
I am a spell of light and power,
The watchword of the free,
Who shall in the final hour,
Shout 'Gods curse on thee!'"

I said that in the city of Boston in 1835, that I was drawn through the streets of that city by violent hands, and committed to jail in order to preserve my life. In 1865 I say it not only with impunity, but with the approbation of all loyal hearts in the city of Charleston. (Cheers.) Yes, we are living in altered times. To me it is something like the transition from death to life—from the ceremonies of the grave to the robes of heaven. In 1830 I first hoisted in the city of Baltimore the flag of immediate, unconditional, uncompensated emancipation; and they threw me into prison for preaching such a doctrine. Since that time, and in 1855 Maryland has adopted a new constitution, and accepted a constitution endorsing my principle and idea that I have advocated in behalf of the oppressed slave. The first time I saw that noble man, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, at Washington—and of one thing I feel sure, either he has become a Garrison Abolitionist or I have become a Lincolnian Emancipationist, for I know that we blend together, like kindred drops, into one, and his brave heart beats for humane freedom everywhere—I then said to him: Mr. President, it is thirty-five years since I first visited Baltimore, and when I went there recently to see if I could find the old prison, and if possible, get into my old cell again, I found that all was changed. The President answered promptly and wittily, as he is wont to make his responses: "Well Garrison, the difference between 1830 and 1864 appears to be this, that in 1830 you could not get out, and in 1864 you could not get in." (Laughter.) This symbolizes the revolution which has been brought about in Maryland. For if I had spoken till I was as hoarse as I am to-night, against slavery and slaveholders, in Baltimore, there would have been no indictment brought up against me, and no prison open to receive me.

But upon a broader, sublimer basis than that the United States has rendered its verdict. The people on the 8th of November last, recorded their purpose that slavery in our country should be forever abolished; and the Congress of the United States, at its last session, adopted, and nearly the requisite number of States have already voted in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the country, forever making it unlawful for any man to hold property in man. I thank God in view of these great changes. Abolitionism, what is it? Liberty, what is liberty? Political, what are they, both? Politically, one is the Declaration of American Independence; religiously, the other is the Golden Rule of our Savior. We shall have difficulties before us, but God will give us peace and prosperity. I am here in Charleston, South Carolina. She is smitten to the dust. She has been brought down from her pride of place. The chalice was put to her lips and she has drunk it to the dregs. I have never been her enemy, nor the enemy of the South. Nay, I have been the friend of the South, and in the desire to save her from this great retribution, demanded in the name of the living God I have never felt should be broken, and the oppressed set free. I have not come here with reference to a flag but that of freedom. If your flag does not symbolize universal Union and freedom, it brings no Union for me. If your Constitution does not guarantee freedom for all, it is not a Constitution I can subscribe to. If your flag is stained by the blood of a brother held in bondage, I repudiate it, in the name of God. I came here to witness the unfurling of a flag under which every human being is to be recognized as entitled to his freedom. Therefore, with a clean conscience, without any compromise of principle, I accepted the invitation of the United States to be present and witness the ceremonies that have taken place to-day.

And now let me give the sentiment which has been, and ever will be the governing passion of my soul. "Liberty for each, for all, and forever."

This sentiment was received with marked applause. After which cheers were given for the old flag, the Army and the Navy, and the President of the United States, when the assembly adjourned by singing "And Lunge Syne."

Played Out.

A few years since, an aged clergyman, "whose sands of life had nearly run out," was suddenly smitten with a deep feeling of regard for the unfortunate "victims of a certain habit," and proposed to send them a free receipt on application accompanied by a postage stamp, that would prove a sure cure for their unmentioned malady. In this way he made three-fourths of the newspapers in the country his agents in perpetrating a wholesale imposture upon the weak and credulous. He would send a printed receipt and circular, the former containing unheard of ingredients, but he was sure to inform the applicant in the circular how much better it would be to send him one, two or five dollars, more or less, and allow him to forward the medicine duly compounded. The bait would take, and a New York impostor pocketed his thousands by this "sands of life" dodge.

Within a few days we have received from New York an advertisement that, no doubt, is at least a second cousin to the one referred to. It purports to be "a card to invalids," and then goes on to state that a clergyman while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of—"no matter what, and the doctor—whether the aforesaid clergyman," it is stated—was smitten with "a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate," proposes to "send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope," to any one who needs it, free of charge, on receipt of a return directed post-paid envelope.

This clerical gentleman, who if he be addressed at the "Bible House," must be excessively benevolent to advertise by the year, at a cost of thousands of dollars, for the mere opportunity it will afford him to send out free recipes! We don't care to

become accessory to such a swindle, and so we decline to give the terms of advertising desired. On the other hand we advise every reader to give all such benevolent (!) gentlemen a wide berth, and not betray their lack of good sense by swallowing such naked hooks. —Main State Press.

Supper of Bees.

It is a peculiarity of bees that they will suffer some men to handle them with impunity. Wildman was a man who seems to have had an unusual attraction for them, or command over them as he termed it, though it is not easy to comprehend how a man could have command over four or five thousand insects. On one occasion he paid a visit to Dr. Templeton, the then secretary of the society for the encouragement of arts, to prove to him how bees submitted to his influence. He was brought through the city in a sedan chair, and it is to be presumed, into the doctor's room, for when he presented himself his head and face were covered with bees, and a huge cluster of them hung down like a beard from his chin. Notwithstanding this novel appearance, he conversed with the ladies and gentlemen who were present for a considerable time without disturbing the insects, and finally dismissed them to their lives without anybody being stung. The fame of his performance having reached Lord Spencer, he invited him to Wimbledon to make a large party of his friends. The countess had provided three stocks for the occasion. He first took one of the hives, and emptied the living occupants into his hat to show that it was not necessary to destroy the bees in order to deprive them of their honey. He next presented himself with a colony hanging about his head from his chin, and then stepping out of a window onto the lawn, where he had directed a table covered with a clean cloth to be placed, he put them back into the hives. He then went to the table, and from thence he took them up by handfuls, and poured them out of his hand, as if they had no more feeling than pebbles, and finally concluded this portion of the entertainment by causing them to re-enter their hives. His lordship was too unwell to be present at these experiments, so, later in the afternoon, he was taken into his lordship's room with all three of the stocks hanging about him at one time, one on his head, one on his breast, and the other on his arm, from which place he afterwards transferred them to his head and face. He was quite blinded, and was led in this condition to the lawn in front of his lordship's window. He requested that a horse might be brought around, which was done, the horse, having first been well clothed to guard against accidents. First taking the bees out of his eyes that he might see what he was about, he mounted the horse with the bees hanging about him and rode backwards and forwards repeatedly, until the company had seen enough of his performance, when he dismounted and placed the bees on the table, from whence he dismissed them to their respective hives. It is worthy of remark that though there were a great many bees present on this, as on the previous occasion, yet nobody was stung. It is in reality impossible to explain why they should favor one individual more than another, but they certainly do so: it is related of a Duchess of Rutland that a swarm followed her all the way from the country to a house in Berkeley square, where they were hired. A accident has sometimes led to what Wildman did not design. A woman named Bennett, living near Birmingham was beating a frying pan with a key, to keep the swarms from going away, when they all at once settled upon her head, neck and shoulders. Luckily for her she was a woman of nerve, and instead of making efforts to brush them off, which would have probably caused her to be stung to death, she kept quiet, notwithstanding an occasional stinging from bees which had crawled underneath her clothes and which were probably irritated from being unable to get out. When the evening came they were hired in the usual way. —All the Year Round.

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CITY NOTICES.

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HOUSE WANTED.—In a good location, convenient to business, and containing from 8 to 10 rooms. Any person, having such a house to rent will please address P. O. Box 134. mar31dfe797.

Janesville, March 27th 1865.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY, DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

E. F. Colwell Wholesale agent for Wisconsin. ang23dawly.

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Offices—No. 13 Newhall House, Milwaukee, J. A. French, Agent. No. 311½ State House Block, Janesville.

H. M. WRIGHT, Agent. apr24dawly019.

ALL hail! creation far and near, At Arnold's Store you now shall hear: Let pealing drums and cannon's roar Proclaim the news from shore to shore. Great bargains sure are on the wing. Rare wondrous things we now will bring. Our Store is located on Main Street. We make up our clothing very neat. Frocks and Sack Coats to suit you, And all we ask is—give us a call. Pants and Vests, both common and fine, And all other goods suitable to our line. White Gown and Trimmer to suit every one, The "Sh" and the Peter, the old and the young. Collars and Neckties of every kind. Hosiery and Gloves come next in rank. A great many goods too numerous to mention, To which we invite your special attention. Let all repair with willing feet, To Myers Block—Main Street. And, most undoubtedly, all should go, To our Clothing House, ARNOLD & CO. at the old Newbury House, 4th & Main Sts. jan31dme59.

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It is convenient.

It confines the heat.

It saves fuel.

It keeps the hands cool.

IT SELLS FOR \$1.50

At the Store and Tin Store of

april15th, 1865.

JOHN GRIFFITHS.

West end of Bridge.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned has for sale in the town of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, 10 acres of timber. The above farm lays three miles East of the city of Janesville, is under good cultivation, has good buildings, good well and two good crops, with a large bearing orchard of apples and pears, and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars, apply to J. W. Bowman on the premises, or address Ernestus Green, Richmond, Va. Dated Janesville, April 24th, 1865. apr24dat1me41.

ERNESTUS GREEN.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—That we will alter your Wagon or Belt Hinges into tight gear and warrant them for twenty-five dollars. We also build and repair all kinds of machinery, such as Reapers, Horse Powers, Separators, Steam Engines, &c., &c., and also the latest improved Water Wheels. We also do all kinds of mill work, and repair of all kinds of machinery. We will send a circular, containing a list of our prices, and a description of our principles of doing business, to any person who will send us a post-paid envelope. We will send a circular, containing a list of our prices, and a description of our principles of doing business, to any person who will send us a post-paid envelope. We will send a circular, containing a list of our prices, and a description of our principles of doing business, to any person who will send us a post-paid envelope.

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G. A. ZECUM.

april15th1865.

Kent & Murdock, having bought out J. W. Allen, the former ice dealer of Janesville, in addition to the large quantity of ice in their new ice house, are now prepared to furnish ice to the citizens of Janesville for the coming season, ending October 31st 1865, at the following prices viz:

15 lbs. per day	\$10.00
20 "	12.00
25 "	15.00
30 "	20.00
100 "	and up to 200 lbs. per hundred.

Orders left with E. L. Dimmock at his General Agency, Lappin's block, Milwaukee St., will be promptly attended to.

Drivers will also be supplied with blank orders.

Season customers will pay July 1st 1865.

A liberal discount under the above prices will be in advance. apr20dlme594

Latest News.—Peace! Peace! Peace!—Having just returned from the East, where the prices of goods are controlled by the gold market, and having purchased a large stock of ready made clothing, cloths and gentlemen's furnishing goods, at the very lowest prices, I am prepared to sell them at lower figures than ever before offered in this State since the war commenced. I have made up my mind to leave this city and persons desirous of purchasing ready made clothing cannot do better than avail themselves of this great bargain, for I am bound to sell my entire stock. This is the greatest bargain you will have to get your goods at the lowest figures.

I will sell out my entire stock, and I will state, without fear of contradiction, that the reputation of the Young America Clothing House, is more widely known than any similar institution of the kind in the State. Any one wishing to purchase the entire stock cannot do better than to avail themselves of this chance.

M. HARRIS.

april14dlme29.

Removed.—Dr. Judd Electric Physician and Surgeon, has removed his office to north Main Street, Bates' block, office formerly occupied by Bates & Nichols. All calls promptly attended in or out of the city. Consultation free. apr124datw1906.

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Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS!

BENNETT'S!

OLD GOODS AND PANIC PRICES DISTANCED!

Good Goods at Prices that will Please the most Difficult.

A few more of those beautiful

DRESS GOODS,

Which have been the admiration of all, now on sale

Cheaper than Ever!

CALL SOON

AND

SAVE MONEY.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

ECHLIN & FOOTE,

Large, Select and Varied Stock of Fine Goods, FOR FIRST-CLASS GARMENTS.

Good men who wish to wear

GOOD CLOTHES,

AT A MODERATE OUTLAY OF CASH.

Can be accommodated at our House!

Our long experience and strict attention to the Clothing Business enable us to offer the very BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. We accept all

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

Appertaining to our Trade, and shall be fully up to the times in producing the

NOVELTIES OF FASHION!

AS THEY APPEAR.

We attend personally to the interest of every customer, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

april14dlme581

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